

GREAT WESTERN DRIVE EXPECTED TO END PRUSSIAN MILITARISM

(By Associated Press.)
ON THE BELGIAN FRONT, March 13.—General A. de Ceuninck, the distinguished soldier and minister of war of Belgium, today expressed to the correspondent of the Associated Press the firm conviction that a great offensive by the Germans on the western front would be the beginning of the end for the Prussian military machine. This is true, said the general, because even if the enemy should put his entire strength into an assault it was doomed to certain failure in view of allied preparedness. Having defeated the Germans in their onslaught, the allies would be in a position, through the balance of power which America had brought them, to counter with irresistible force.

The minister had been asked to discuss the military situation as it appeared in the light of Germany's present position, and the Prussian claim that the entente allies would be brought to their knees. The general received the correspondent in the chateau which is being used as executive headquarters for the war department and talked freely for half an hour or more. General de Ceuninck is a veteran of many battles, and he had brought with him to the ministry the comprehensive grasp of large problems, the quick decision and the discipline which have made his reputation in the Belgian army. One reads assurance and alertness in his every word and move.

At the outset of the conversation the general spoke of the close friendship existing between Belgium and the United States, and referred in the most grateful terms to the

assistance which America had rendered her ally through the Red Cross, the commission for relief in Belgium and in other ways.

"The morale of the hard pressed Belgians has been sustained and increased by the knowledge that the citizens of the United States were standing with them in the battle for freedom and justice. You have lightened our load and enabled us to continue the struggle," said the general.

He paused, and then added with great feeling:

"I assure you that the first thing Belgium will do after the conclusion of peace will be to erect a monument to her good friend."

The general turned to the outlook for the allied arms on the battlefield.

"We do not underestimate the strength of our opponents," he said. "Germany is a military nation, a powerful nation, and she is not yet defeated. America, however, has brought into the conflict the additional resources necessary to tip the balance in our favor, and an allied victory is assured. The outcome of the war now hinges on the question of numbers, and the superiority rests with us."

"Germany will fall in any offensive which she may be preparing for on the western front. The allies are ready for any move and will present an unbreakable line. If the enemy is going to attack everything on a big attack and is calling out every resource he can command, he will have reached the beginning of the end when he fails to break through, for the counter strokes of

the allies can result in only one thing—defeat for Germany. It may take some time to put the finishing touches on the victory, but this will be accomplished."

"So far as the Belgian army is concerned, it is prepared for eventualities. The morale of the troops and of the civilian population never has been higher than it is today. Our soldiers are eager to fight. At times we have had difficulty in restraining them until the proper moment for action, for they chafe under the restraint. But they must be content to await developments. They are only one wheel of the great allied machine and every part of that machine must work in co-operation to make it run smoothly. Whenever the call comes we shall be waiting to respond with every atom of strength which we have."

"The entrance of America into the war has done much to cheer our troops. The fact that the United States is with us, both as a friend and as a fighting ally, means to the man in the trenches that he is not making a vain sacrifice. He is sure of victory and is more eager than ever to carry the battle to the enemy camp. Our confidence in the outcome of the war has been greatly strengthened by the business-like way in which the United States government has undertaken its task. I recently saw some detachments of American soldiers who have come to fight with us. They were fine, clean-cut men—athletic, intelligent and intensely energetic. It was an inspiration to see them. There is no more hard fighting in sight, but we shall win."

HALF OF BANKS OF U. S. FAIL TO COME TO AID OF GOVERNMENT

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, March 13.—In announcing another \$500,000,000 issue of 4½ per cent certificates of indebtedness in preparation for the third Liberty Loan, Secretary McAdoo gave out figures showing that only one-half of the banks in the country subscribed for the last issue.

Although the report was issued without critical comment, it was made plain that the banks had not complied with the secretary's request of a month ago when the \$3,000,000,000 program of certificates was announced that each bank set aside 1 per cent of its resources weekly for ten weeks to invest in certificates in order to insure a wide distribution of the temporary securities to ease the floating of the last loan.

Of the 28,000 banks—20,000 state institutions and 7,600 national banks—14,472 subscribed for the last issue,

dated February 27. To the issue of February 8, the first after the secretary's request, 12,500 subscribed, and for the issue of January 22 before the special certificate campaign was started, the number of subscribers was 6,364. Most subscribers were banks.

All the issues were subscribed in full, however. The present certificates are to be dated March 20, and payment must be made between that date and March 22, when subscription books close. They are payable June 18, with the same privilege of being called for payment before that on ten days' notice, as previous issues of the same nature have carried, and will be received in payment of loan subscriptions. They are free from ordinary taxes, and subject only to estate or inheritance taxes, income surtaxes and excess profits taxes. In addition the interest on

\$5,000 of the certificates held by any one person or company is free from income surtaxes.

When these certificates are subscribed, \$1,900,000,000 of certificates, issued in anticipation of the third loan, will be outstanding.

The subscription goal which each federal reserve district will be expected to reach on this issue is as follows:

Boston	\$33,000,000
New York	173,000,000
Philadelphia	40,000,000
Cleveland	45,000,000
Richmond	18,000,000
Atlanta	15,000,000
Chicago	60,000,000
St. Louis	25,000,000
Minneapolis	15,000,000
Kansas City	25,000,000
Dallas	18,000,000
San Francisco	33,000,000

NOTES ON SPORTING EVENTS

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, March 13.—Details are rapidly being completed for the holding of the National Patriotic Regatta on the Severn at Annapolis, Md., Saturday, May 18, and there are grounds for the belief that the event will be the most remarkable intercollegiate rowing contest in the history of the sport in this country.

Not alone in the number of entries, but in the conditions which will surround the regatta, does the event stand out as one of unusual importance. In addition, the competition may have a far-reaching result upon college rowing in years to come when national and international conditions have returned to a normal state.

Seven eastern college crews are virtually assured for the so-called 'varsity' race and if Syracuse university accepts the invitation, as appears likely, there will be eight starters for main events. The entry for the freshman contest is not expected to reach this number, but it appears certain that three to five of the first year combinations will take the water in a race preliminary to the 'varsity' battle of cars.

No definite decision regarding the distance of the race has been reached at the present time, but it is thought that the main event will be a 2-mile contest. There is a rule at the United States Naval academy which limits the navy crews to races not to exceed one mile, 550 yards. The majority of the other institutions entered, however, have adopted the 2-mile distance as a standard for all preliminary season races and it is thought that the naval academy rowing authorities will not object to lengthening the National Patriotic regatta to two miles, under the circumstances.

A feature never before attempted upon so large a scale is that every one of the visiting crews will row the races in borrowed shells which will be drawn for by lot a day or two before the race. Owing to the

demand upon railroad transportation facilities, it is almost impossible to ship a racing shell to distant points with any certainty that the craft will be delivered in time for a scheduled date. This was one of the difficulties which was overcome by staging the regatta at Annapolis. A number of eight-oared racing shells belonging to the naval academy and the Baltimore rowing clubs will be available for the invading crews and these will be awarded by lot.

The various college crew coaches will arrive at Annapolis several days in advance of the races in order to rig the borrowed shells in accordance to the requirements of their respective oarsmen. The members of the crews, bringing their own oars, will not reach the scene of the regatta until the day before the contests and will spend Friday afternoon and Saturday morning paddling about the course and becoming familiar with the particular racing lane which they secured in the blind draw. There are unlimited facilities for staging a big regatta upon the Severn. Two courses are available and are known as the inner and outer courses. In blustery weather the former is used as owing to its protected waters there is little interference with the progress of the races.

Not since the early '70s has there been an intercollegiate boat race with as many as eight entries. The nearest approach was the Poughkeepsie regatta of 1907, when seven 'varsity' eights finished the four-mile row down the Hudson in the following order: Cornell, Columbia, Navy, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Georgetown and Syracuse. Very early in the history of American college rowing there were regattas at Saratoga and Springfield in which the entries ran into two figures, but that was so many years ago that the rowing records of some of the colleges which supported crews in those days have become dim traditions.

AMERICANS ARE BEST PATRONS AT SHOPS

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, March 13.—Premier Clemenceau's paper, L'Homme Libre, publishes a cartoon that deals with the high cost of wine.

Two weatherbeaten French soldiers with four stripes—one for each year of service—adorn the sleeve of their faded, mud-stained uniforms, are seen engaged in an earnest discussion with the proprietor of a wine shop as to the purchase of a quart of red wine. Two bottles alone are visible of the merchant's stock and they bear price tags of 120 and 100 francs as their value.

The legend reads thus: "It is useless to insist," says the merchant, "there is nothing here within your means. I sell to Americans exclusively now."

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COINS DONATED TO COLORADO MUSEUM

(By Associated Press.)
DENVER, Colo., March 13.—Coins of pure gold made in a private mint here in 1860 were given to the state museum recently by Samuel N. Wood, a local banker, and James B. Grant, a former governor of the state.

The coins were minted in the establishment of Clark, Gruber & Co., whose plant was the predecessor of the federal mint here. The government purchased the private mint in 1862, paying \$25,000 for the machinery and business. Private minting, at that period, was countenanced by the government.

The coins are without alloy, of the same size and weight as regular federal coins of the period, but more valuable because of their purity. They bear on one side the words, "Pike's Peak Gold," and letters denoting the denomination, with a conventional representation of Pike's peak. On the other side is a design of an eagle holding arrows and an olive branch, much like that on old 1-cent pieces, and the name "Clark, Gruber & Co."

Minting of coins was carried on here to supply a need for ready medium of exchange instead of gold dust taken from the placers of the state. Ten and twenty dollar coins were minted.

WANTED—Clean washed cotton rags. No books or buttons. At the Bonanza office. Do not bring unless they are clean.

EIGHT AMERICANS KILLED.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, March 13.—The war department has announced a casualty list containing the names of eight enlisted men killed in action.

BRITISH SHELL CAMBRAI.

(By Associated Press.)
BERLIN, March 13.—Several shots from the British heaviest artillery fell at Cambrai today, army headquarters announced.

BIDDLE WILL COMMAND.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, March 13.—It is understood that Major General Biddle, recently acting chief of staff, will command the American troops in England. Army orders show the assignment of two officers as aides.

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ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Tonopah, Nev., Dec. 31st, 1917.	
Annual statement of the Nevada Gas Company of Tonopah, Nevada, for the year ending December 31st, 1917:	
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1916	\$ 1.96
Cash receipts for year of 1917	25,314.33
Total	\$25,316.29
Expenses for the year 1917	\$29,594.52
	25,316.29
Deficit	4,278.23
F. B. SPRAGUE, Accountant.	

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Of the Nevada Queen Copper Company for the year ending December 31, 1917:

DEBIT.	
January 1, 1917, to cash on hand	none
To assessment collected during 1917	none
To amount received from other sources	\$322.50

CREDIT.	
Mine expenses in year 1917	none
Taxes paid in year 1917	\$310.25
General expenses in year 1917	12.25
Paid dividends in year 1917	none
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1917	none
R. G. RIDDETT, Secretary.	

Progress Bakery Bread is made in accordance with the United States food administration rules and regulations governing the manufacture of bakery products. Progress Bakery Bread is a well-flavored, tasty and appetizing loaf, made by expert bakers, and is well baked and delicious. We urge the careful use of bread; it is as good the second day as the first.

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Two-room house, furnished, piano	15.00
Three-room house, furnished, University street	15.00
Six-room house, furnished, modern	40.00
Five-room house, modern, Edwards street	35.00

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Three-room house, two lots	175
Four-room house, furnished	875
Three-room house and cabin, furnished, two lots	650

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